DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 3 " 10
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C.: FRIDAY, SEPT'R 23, 1864. VOL. I—No. 204.

The Cruise of the "Tallahassee."

[SECOND WEEK]

SUNDAY, 14TH.—This morning we begin our second week at sea, the "Tallahassee" still in good sailing trim, with coal enough to last eight or ten days. The injury done to our upper works, the loss of our mainmast, together with some repairs needed upon the engines, make it necessary for us to run into some port within a few days—Halifax, probably.

We have a few prisoners on board to-day—the officers and crew of the Lamont Du Pont. They are mostly from Delaware, but still are genuine Yankees. Upon the quarter-deck is a large pile of baggage belonging to these few men, and I contrast their treatment with my own when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Everything was taken from me, even to an old and much-worn tooth brush—the last article in the world to steal—and not even a change of underclothing allowed me.

Weather thick and foggy, with light breezes from southeast, which hauled later to south southwest. At 10 o'clock, all hands called upon the quarter-deck, when service was read by Commander Wood. From Meridian to 4 P. M., thick and foggy; the air chill and damp. It is quite cold for August, and the atmosphere plainly indicates our progress northward. During the day rain fell, with thunder and lightning. At 8, the fog lightended up, and we exchanged colors with an English ship. From 4 to 6, weather foggy; wind light from northwest.

A little after 6 in the evening the fog lifted again, and the masthead lookout reported a sail on the port bow. Course was changed accordingly, and at 7:40 overhauled the American ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, Maine, with a cargo of Cardiff coal for New York. After coming to, Lieutenant Ward was sent on board with a prize crew to take possession and stand her on our course. This coal was just the kind we wanted, and Captain Wood hoped to take some on board; but the sea being too rough to lay alongside, and the transfer in small boats being a long and tedious job, it had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile the ship had been turned, and was now going northward, the steamer following. About 9 o'clock, the fog came up suddenly, and completely hid her from our sight. We were in great danger of losing sight of her altogether, but steamed on in her direction, ringing the bell and blowing a fog horn. In a short time we heard the ship's bell in answer, and made her light. A hawser was carried to her to prevent such accidents in future; and while the crew were removing the stores and preparing for destruction, she was towing the steamer. We get very little from her, the captain and mate being allowed to take everything they wanted, even to a roll of carpeting that was on the manifest.

At 10, the fog again cleared and the moon shone out. The ship looked splendidly in the night, her tall spars and white sails gleaming in the moonlight. At [illegible] and abandoned to her fate. Afterwards, steered due north.

MONDAY, 15th.—Two or three sail in sight at daybreak. The schooner Mercy A. Howes, of Chatham, Massachusetts, was first captured. She had been for four months in the Bay of Chaleur fishing, and was now returning with a full cargo of cod and mackerel.—We supplied ourselves with fish, took the crew on board, and scuttled the schooner. At 7:15, started the engines again and stood northwest by west. Light breezes. Sea smooth.

At 8, a. m., spoke Nova Scotia schooner Sophy, from Tark's Island, with salt for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Having a number of prisoners, they were permitted to board this vessel and arrange for passage home. The captain said he was a very poor man, but would do all he could for them, and asked, as a favor, for some provisions. Quite a quantity of beef, pork and hard bread was sent on board, together with half a keg of tobacco. The crews of the prizes Lamot Du Pont, James Littlefield and Mercy A. Howes, were sent off, with three boat loads of baggage and personal effects.

At 9 o'clock, captured schooner Howard, belonging to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and just from Cape Breton with a cargo of coals. This vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the Florida, about six weeks ago, and bonded by Captain Morris to take sixty-three prisoners to New York. This bond did not protect her, however, and Lieutenant Benton was sent on board to remove stores and set her on fire. She was a magnificent vessel, the cabin elegantly fitted up with passenger accommodations, and everything about her clean and in excellent order. When we left her, the flame had reached the masthead.

MIDDAY.—Very warm, considering the cold chilly nights and days just past. The sea is as smooth as a river. Captured the fishing schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Maine, just returned from four months' fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There was over three thousand dollars worth of cured fish on her, just ready for the market. The captain, named Chandler Jewett, was a genuine yankee, and the loss of his vessel went very hard with him. He repeatedly declared he "would rather have lost his wife than that schooner." This was thought to be a joke at first, but he repeated it so often we saw he was in earnest. The vessel was worth, perhaps, one thousand seven hundred dollars.—In these fishing crafts some eight or ten men are engaged, and fish on shares. One-half the fish goes to the vessel, and the remainder is divided among the crew. In this case, there were seven men besides the captain and owner, and, allowing one-half, or one thousand five hundred dollars, to the vessel, we see that each man would receive a little over two hundred dollars for four months work.—This is called a profitable business by these rough, simple people along the coast, and is their only dependence. By breaking up the fishing trade we destroy the great industrial pursuit of the New England coast. The Floral Wreath was a good specimen of the fishing vessels that swarm every year on the banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. After cutting the masts away the schooner was scuttled.

At 3 p. m., took fishing schooner Restless, returning from the Gulf of St. Lawrence with one hundred and seventy-five quintals of green fish—codfish—for cargo. She was homeward bound, and within one day's sail of home. These rough, hardy fishermen are a timid set, and show much terror when taken on board. Several have shed tears, and others, with faces deathly white, tremulously ask, "What will be done to them?" Boatswain Cassiday was sent with a crew to destroy this schooner and take to the boats, while we pursued another, three or four miles ahead, running off before the wind. She had been warned by the Howard, upon which we sent our prisoners and which we saw communicate with her. After a short chase we overtook her—the schooner Sarah B. Harriss, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, just returning from the Gulf of Canso. Several men put on the Howard had changed into this vessel, as she was bound to their homes, and there being so many on board. Captain Wood bonded her for eight thousand dollars, and sent off all our prisoners. She was bound for Portland, Maine.

At sunset, came upon the Ella Caroline, a small fishing schooner from Portland. She had sails down, and laid at anchor, all hands being engaged in hauling in fish. We get some fine fresh fish—halibut, haddock and cod—a quantity of ice and a few provisions.—The master, or skipper, as they are called, came over the side tremblingly, and walking up to Captain Wood, pulled his foretop and put his hat under his arm.

Captain Wood said, "Well, captain, I must take charge of your schooner."

"No?" said he enquiringly, "Oh I you would'nt do that—I'm a poor fellow—only a fisherman, sir."

"But you are the very fellows we are after," was the reply.

The poor devil looked ready to sink through the deck, but managed to get into his boat again, and pulled off after his dunnage. He was allowed to take everything he wanted—small boats, lines, &c., and then his craft was scuttled. The skipper and his three men were put into their small boats and towed down to the Sarah Harris and turned adrift. We saw him safely on board, and steamed away.

The appearance of several mirages of remarkable beauty and distinctiveness have afforded us some pleasure. The fog clouds that hang low upon the water, play fantastic tricks with the sails beneath, or in them.—Sometimes a *fac simile* of a vessel is seen reversed upon a cloud, apparently high in the air; sometimes it appears out in half, one part towering, like a marble column, an hundred feet in the air. Sometimes, again, they look like little toy boats floating a few feet above the surface of the water, and then, when the mist is thick and the vessel near, it looms up largely, making a fishing schooner look as large as a line-of-battle ship. I was much interested by the strange tricks of these phantasmagoria.

TUESDAY 16TH.—Spoke a Nova Scotia schooner at an early hour. At 7 o'clock, overhauled barque P. C. Alexander, of Harpswell, Maine, bound to Glace Bay for a cargo of coal. She was a fine barque, of two hundred and eighty-two tons, and valued at [illegible] from her, but nothing of any value, and then set her on fire. I got a fine piece of East India coral from the cabin, which I hope to get safely home as a curiosity. I have also a piece of sponge still attached to the rock upon which it grew and in the process of formation. Both are interesting specimens of nature.

Later, overhauled schooner Leopard, of Boston, from Cornwallis, Maine, with wood. George Cowley, master. Burned.

Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Maine, fishing craft from the banks of Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish. Rufus Greves, master. Burned.

Schooner Sarah Louise, of Jonesboro', Maine with wool for Boston. George Dobbins, master. Burned.

Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Maine, fisherman. Owen Wincapaw, master. Burned.

Schooner Sea Flower overhauled and let loose on condition our prisoners should be taken into some port, there being at this time a large number on board. Among them was a genuine Yankee girl, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was cook upon her father's vessel. She was a good-looking, black-eyed girl, who, after her first fright was over, was not unwilling to give her smiles to a few rather handsome 'pirates" who seemed disposed to converse with her. One of these gave up his room to her while on board and this she insisted upon putting to rights before leaving, saying she had 'allers ben accustomed to work to home." The males were much frightened when first taken, but when assured they would be well treated and soon returned, began to develop their Yankee traits: speaking in a very loud tone of voice, and with a nasal twang—cursing, using slang words, and very peculiar idioms, they caused us no little amusement. One expression was common to all, *i. e.*, "to home"—they speak "of going to home," "when I was to home," &c. They spoke of their wives as "the old women," and the man who said he "would rather lose his wife than his schooner" was not the only one who showed singularity in his conjugal relations.

That boat was all I had in the world," said one, "and I've put five years hard work in it. Now it's all gone."

"Yes, I replied," and your people have destroyed not only what we have gained in our whole lives, but our ancestors for over an hundred years."

They acknowledged the truth, but could not see why they should be made to suffer for what others had done. Singular enough, we have not yet found a single man who would acknowledge himself a Yankee. They invariably claim to be "Southern sympathisers," "allers have ben friendly to the South"—all were opposed to the Government, to Lincoln, and the war, and a majority claimed to have been threatened with feathers and tar for their secession proclivities. I presume they thought we believed this gammon, and hoped to get better treatment by lying. It made very little difference, however, what politics they had or professed—one was treated as well as another, and all as prisoners of war.

All these vessels were taken while running down the coast of Maine, and the last three or four near the islands of Martenicus and Monhegan in Penobscot bay. We ran close to Martenicus, and saw the people on shore watching our movements. The day was spent cruising around these islands, and burning vessels marked our course. Towards night, Mr. Tynans, our chief engineer, reported the coal fast going, and in order to get a fresh supply to continue our operations among the fishermen, Captain Wood turned for Halifax, and at dark we were dashing off thirteen knots an hour towards Cape Sable.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH.—At 6 o'clock, when I woke, were on Brown's bank, about forty miles from the cape. It was a dull, smoky day, the sea calm and the air cool. Although in the middle of August, an overcoat was not uncomfortable. Saw several fishermen in the distance, but did not turn from our course to pick them up. One coming in our way, was captured—the fishing schooner North America, of New London, Connecticut. David Mainwaring, master. We got some fresh fish—halibut weighing sixty to seventy pounds, some ice, and a few provisions, then scuttled the vessel.

At 9, captured brig Neva, of East Machias, Maine, from Lyngan bay, C. B., to New York with a cargo of coals. Bonded for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars and prisoners put on board.

Two o'clock.—Made the Nova Scotia coast above Cape Sable, and during the day skirted along it, just near enough to distinguish the houses, villages and forts by the shore. A large steamer, standing to the southward, passed us at 3 p. m., but we had too little coal to give chase, even if night had not been so near.

At 4 p. m., captured schooner Josiah Achome, of Rockland, Maine, bound to Cape Breton for coals. There was nothing on this vessel of value to us, and she was burned as soon as the prisoners and their baggage could be removed.

Towards 5, the air grew heavy and some rain fell. A dense mist hangs over the water. Two light-houses visible on the shore, and a long line of sterile coast. Barometer falling. Wind northeast, with prospect of a storm.

Running along the coast, we saw two small fishing schooners a few miles ahead, which, as soon as the flames of the "Achome" blazed up in sight, turned in shore. We put on full steam and soon came up with them, and just in time to see the crews of both take to their small boats and pull towards a little island a few miles away. The schooners were entirely deserted. We headed off the boats, and ordering one back, brought the other alongside. When asked why they forsook their vessels, they replied they were afraid we would kill them all. Indeed, they were very badly frightened, and hardly one out of a dozen men was able to talk intelligibly. The schooners were the D. Ellis and Diadem, of Harwick, Massachusetts, returning from a fishing trip in the Bay of Chaleur. Such a pack of cowards I never saw—some were crying and asking if they were to be killed, or what was to be done with them. All disclaimed any connection with the war, and vowed that they had always been opposed to Abolitionism and the Government. This information was volunteered, and, with Puritan solemnity and air they called, with impious frequency, upon God to witness the truth of their declarations. They were Methodist Protestants, and boasted of their piety. One said, "I hope God may [illegible] if I ever had anything to do with the war."

"But," said I, "you carried a torch in that Black Republican procession in Harwick. How came that?"

"Ye—yes," he stammered, "but I did'nt mean anything by it"

He told the truth, because he was too much confused to tell a lie.

The prisoners were paroled and told to get in their boats and make a straight course for home.

Obtained a Portland paper this morning, in which we are called "pirates," and a long list of atrocities committed by the crew of the pirate "Tallahassee" given to the public. The number of direct, unmitigated lies embraced in this account of our doings is most astonishing. One man especially, who, to my personal knowledge, was treated kindly on board, publishes a "stunner." Some stories told by the late Baron Munchausen, and generally considered difficult of belief, were simple exaggerations compared to the stories of this martyr. His clothes were stolen, his hat taken from his head, his boots from his feet, and, horrible to tell, he was given nothing to eat but meat and bread. When the captain of the Howard was with us, there was a Herald on board containing some falsehoods of this kind, and they were shown to him with the remark that all prisoners had received the same treatment given him. He replied, these stories were invented by the press reporters, and often without seeing the person whose statement they give. His own case was an example. When taken by the "Florida," he was returning from the West Indies with a cargo of fruit, Captain Morris purchased some pineapples, limes, oranges, &c., and paid him in gold more than he would have received in greenbacks in New York. He told the reporter Captain Morris had got some pineapples from him, and the next morning the paper appeared with a card, signed by him, in which it was stated the fruit had been stolen, along with many other things on board, after the bond had been executed. To correct this falsehood, the captain inserted a card the next day, giving the true story, saying he had every reason to be thankful to Captain Morris for his kind and courteous treatment. A few hours after, he was waited on by a man in the confidential employ of the Government and told if he wished to keep out of Fort Lafayette he had better hold his tongue about that matter. Of course he was careful how he told the truth thereafter.

It is truly amusing to see how eager all these people are to be paroled, and they ask over and over if it will protect them from the draft. They fold their paroles away very carefully, and look upon them like bank bills, "This is worth $85[illegible] to me," said one; "I would not take a thousand for mine," said another. One skipper declared if it would protect him from the army he was willing to give his vessel for it, and the captain of a bonded vessel brought his whole crew on board for the purpose of obtaining paroles. It is ridiculous, indeed, to hear them converse about the draft and their fears of being taken for a soldier.

At dark, we were still running along the coast, and about sixty miles from Sambro Head, at the entrance of Halifax harbor. We go on under easy steam to make it at daybreak. Weather thick and foggy. Wind northeast and rising.

BOHEMIAN.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date.
THOMAS WEBB,
sep 19-d6t President.

☞ Conservative, Progress, Salisbury Watchman and Wilmington Journal copy.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE STEAM ENGINE, 2½ horse power, in perfect order. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 20-sep2t Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-bodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 15-d1f HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.
W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 8-d1f Agent Treasury Department.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 1000 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to
ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t wtf* Macon, Georgia.

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100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14-dtf

Office Controlling Q. M.,
TAX IN KIND,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.
S. M. FINGER Maj. and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
sep 15-d10t

Notice—$50.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or before the middle of July, a negro boy named JOHN. Said negro is nineteen years of age, color black; height five feet two or three inches. He speaks very quick when spoken to, and is very quick in his movements. I will pay the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of this negro in Warren Jail, or twenty-five dollars in any Jail where I can get him.
sep 22-d10t J. H. MAYFIELD.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1864.

Wanted.

12 NO. 1 NEGRO MEN, for Baling LONG FORAGE.
W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 17-d6t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Alpaccas! Alpaccas!!

IN STORE and for sale, 400 yards BLACK ALPACCA.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 20-d3t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21-d12t

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about the 14th inst. HENRY. John is about nineteen years of age, very black, hair tolerably long, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, has a small scar on one of his cheeks. Henry is about twenty years old, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, very dark, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather slender, the joint of one of his forefingers off. We suppose they are making for Wilmington, as one of the boys has been there at work on the fortifications recently. We will pay the above reward for their apprehension so we can get them. Address
ALLEN PRICE,
R. H. GROGAN,
sep 21-d26t Groganville, N. C.

Cane Mills and Boilers.

WE will take orders for FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and 10th of October:

2 Roll single	geared Mill,	$1 500
2 " double	" "	2 000
3 " single	" "	2 500
1 " double	" "	3 000
40 gallon Pan or Boiler,		275
60 " " "		350
80 " " "		425

Persons in want of the above must order in the next TEN days.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1864.—d6t

☞ Conservative and Progress copy and send bill to this office.

N. C. Volunteer Navy Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by law.
C. P. MENDENHALL,
sep 20-d12t President.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.
SEPTEMBER, 1864.

To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. [illegible] now on hand.

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,

a light Omnibus, two Iron-Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.
sep 16-d2w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's, on Monday, 3rd Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1 Common Trunk, marked Capt. E. P. Todd.
1 " " " S. P. Mathews.
1 " " " J. M. Pickney.
1 " " " Mary E. Taylor.
1 " " " Solomon Hatchcock.
1 " " " Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1 " " " Dr. W. G. Drake.
1 " " " B. D. Smith.
1 " " " H. C. Turner.
3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked.
sep16-d12t P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Rosin Oils.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, on a new process ROSIN OILS, much superior to any heretofore made, and has now ready for sale
10 Barrels Lubricating Oil,
10 " Paint Oil,
10 " Tanner's Oil.

Railroad Companies and Government Officials are requested to give these Oils a trial. They will be sold at one-tenth the cost of other Oils, and for most purposes are as good. Mr. J. R. TOWLES, at Raleigh, will show samples and make sales, or
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
sep 2-d4t* Fayetteville, N. C.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a fat male) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-d1f

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 10 bags Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 2 X 6 feet.
OREGON & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-d1f Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING consented to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on [illegible] about [illegible] miles from Raleigh, on the [illegible] road. The land is of the best quality, and has a heavy growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid barn house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.
For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Office Com'r of Appraisement,
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,		$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "		4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "		5 00
"	baled,	" " "		5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,		5 50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" "	60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" "	60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" "	100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of
TEXT BOOKS,
And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to
Mrs. JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.
sep 13-eodtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.
doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.
doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
4 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
5 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.
KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj. & Insp't'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

Real Estate for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or
Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

Desirable Residence.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X30, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Steuart, Carbonton, or Rev. W. L. MILLER,
sep 18-d10t Greensboro', N. C.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting,
Unbleached Shirting,
White Jaconet,
Checked do.
Huck Towels,
Checked Ginghams,
English Gilt Pins,
Mixed Half Hose,
Merino Half do.,
Paper Cambric,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Cotton do.,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Spool Thread, (all colors and Nos.)
Ladies & Misses white & black Lisle Gloves.
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Cologne, Fancy Soap,
Fine Thread Gaiter Strings,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Stationary, Hair Brushes,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
The best Bladder Snuff,
Cotton Yarns, Domestics,
Nice Brown Sugar,
Rio Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.
J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1854.—3m

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

[illegible] DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

WANTED,

[illegible] Pounds of Clean Cut-[illegible] Rags.

PERSONS having the above stock for sale will please call on the subscriber, who is customary in the market as Agent for the Home Paper Manufacturing Company.
W. R. CROW,
aug 30-3w&w Raleigh, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO [illegible],
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
July 1st, 1864.—3m.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons will thus be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.
Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
July 22-tf Agent Treasury Department, Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-1m-tf

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw4t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 24th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the coming winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
[illegible] P. E. BENJ.
sep 2-d1d Secretary of State.

Wanted,

As an investment, $10,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
THIS OFFICE.
sep 21-d1t*

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

THE despatches from the Valley bring the unwelcome intelligence that an engagement of some severity has occurred in or near Winchester, between the forces of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Early, in which our side has suffered a reverse, with, we fear, heavy loss. The sad intelligence has already reached us, that RODES—the noble and gallant RODES—one of the most devoted and skillful of this war's proc[illegible]tions—has been slain. Brigadier General Godwin, lately promoted to command a North Carolina brigade, has fallen, both "nobly doing their duty." This is a distressing case. Both were good officers, and General Rodes added to his military ability the charm of a most agreeable social disposition. We did not know General Godwin personally.—Great anxiety pervades this community. Many of our citizens are in the command which was engaged in that fight, and the friends and relatives of those who are there are waiting in suspense to hear of their fate. Generals Cox and Grimes were both in Rodes' division, and we have reason to hope that both of them have escaped. Had either been injured, intelligence would probably have reached their friends. Major Gales and the Badgers are there also, and indeed almost the entire divisions of Rodes and Ramseur are made up of North Carolinians.

And now let us say a few words to the people of North Carolina and to her authorities. That little army have been for the last ninety days engaged in one continuous fight and one continuous march—marching and fighting—laboring all the time—exposed all the time—confronting on our frontier for purposes of absolute necessity, a greatly superior force. These North Carolina Regiments, of which the main body of that army is composed, are the veteran Regiments of the war, and their numbers are sadly diminished. They are scarce perhaps more than skeletons. In this late battle, without doubt, the infantry fought three to one—the cavalry perhaps five or more to one. It was beyond question a contest of the valliant few against overwhelming numbers; and the consequence is, that we have been obliged to give back, losing guns and losing valuable lives. Whose fault is it that our sons and brothers are thus obliged to meet and fight the savage enemy at this immense odds?

Can Gov. Vance clear his skirts of all responsibility in this matter? Are there no men that he could safely have spared out of the [illegible] We leave the interrogation unanswered, to dwell upon his mind. How with the last Legislature? Look around on the streets of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, in every town and county in the State! Behold the strong, active, healthy, capable soldiers! See them—owners of real estate, sellers at enormous speculative prices, owners of slaves by the hundreds, the very men who should not stand back and should not be allowed to stand back—see them, and others, who have never given a day to the cause—some of them holding one office—some dropping one and picking up another—a seat in the Legislature, perchance, and even then still holding on to two, and ready with one hand to press the holy book and swear to support the constitution, and immediately to lay violent hands on their oaths and on the constitution! Look and see the general disposition to evade and shirk; and then wonder not that our force is small; that it fights immense odds; that our best and most gallant are slain, for the best and most gallant are there. Look again, how a common purpose seems to help those who try to keep out: officers of the highest responsibility engaging in it, and Judges—Judges whose own offspring have faced the foe again and again—they, these Judges, sounding every depth of legal technicality to keep away from our few but brave soldiers the reinforcements so imperiously needed!

Who are responsible, then, for these reverses and our loss of life? Who but they who fail in their duty—those who shirk and those who help the willing to shirk. And let not those authors of this consummate distress, and these sad and perilous disasters, let them not suppose that their part in the responsibility is lost sight of. We know the fact, that Gov. Vance's election by so large a vote, is not the tribute alone to his personal or official qualities, which his friends claim. There was much in his political as in his personal character to approve; but there had been also much to condemn; and *especially in the army* was it felt, that he had not given to the soldier the strength of a full and deserved support; and it is useless for his friends to pretend otherwise. We are in possession of the proofs that many, very many voted for him as the only choice they had. We do not care to press this matter. He may have been hampered—we admit he was, to a certain extent, and have given him the benefit of it, and we are not disposed to look to the past, though we can hardly avert our eyes altogether, when the graves of our dead heroes arise upon our vision, and claim the mournful remembrance of how many might have been saved, if North Carolina—the authorities of North Carolina—had done their duty. For the sake, then, of our depleted regiments—in support of our faithful soldiers, to help them stand the trials of this severe contest, to weaken the heavy odds of the enemy—let the Governor put forth his official strength—let him revoke every useless detail—surrender every unnecessary certificate—let him call the Legislature at once, invoke its aid, awake it to a sense of its solemn and high duty, and putting aside all aspirations for self, think only of his country—her needs, and how to supply them.

And God grant that this Legislature may be blessed with a sprinkle of common sense, that it may in the beginning purify itself of unworthy members, drive out the "red strings," and along with them all that consorted with them, and all who for want of legal qualification, or who hold other offices and are not entitled to be there; and then that they will place in the lead practical and patriotic men, who will engage the attention of the Legislature to the grand behests of the State.

By such course can the Governor and the Legislature endear to them, and rightfully endear to them, the soldiers and the people.—Let the Legislature be called—there is immediate use for it.

THE New York *Herald* seems to be hard down on civilians who have been appointed to commands. Rebel civilians, he says, have not in any instance exhibited capacity. He speaks of Gen. Toombs as a "specimen of enthusiastic nonsense," and Humphrey Marshall as a "jolly and festive cuss," and a whole list whom he sets down as an "entertainment of rebel *diableric*." The *Herald* hardly increases the public estimate of its judgment, when it compares Sickles, and McLernand, and Logan, and Sweney, with Gens. Breckenride and Buckner, or Cobb and Wise. If it were worth while to enlighten the New York *Herald*, we could point him to North Carolina where the civil worth has readily mingled with and shone with equal lustre beside the militarily educated, and yet continues to shine, while in some instances the other has gone out.

It were difficult to find who has rendered more useful service than Hoke, Matt. Ransom, Clingman, Gordon, (now no more) Barringer, and many others, all civilians, who have illustrated the character of North Carolina most gloriously. And we trust these and many others will yet be spared to hurl defiance in the teeth of the *Herald's* choice ones, until they shall have been finally baffled and forced to relinquish their vile undertaking. We do not mean to disparage the deeds of our professional soldiers, but to claim the meed of justice for those who have been tutored only in the school of the war.

We extract a portion of the *Herald's* article:

The wizard Davis had only to invoke the presence of a first class *bon vivant* as a brigadier general, and Breckinridge obeyed the call. He had only to require a rampant advocate of inconceivable political problems as a brigadier, and Henry A. Wise answered the summons. He called for a specimen of enthusiastic nonsense as a brigadier, and Bob Toombs made his appearance. He demanded a sample of a true cracksman as a brigadier, and John B. Floyd responded.—He called for a jolly and "festive cuss" as a brigadier, and Humphrey Marshall waddled forth. He required a woman maligner as a [illegible] fiercely obeyed the call. He called for a barrel of whiskey as a brigadier, and Wigfall was rolled out. But it is unnecessary to follow this entertainment of rebel *diablerie* any further. Jeff Davis had only to touch the shoulder of any pothouse political loafer who roared for secession and he was instantly transformed into a rebel brigadier. Now, it is a curious fact that, out of all the politicians Jeff. Davis called upon to act as chief stewards in the monstrous carnival of slaughter and death he had prepared, not one has risen to any distinction. They have all proved egregious failures. Breckinridge, Wise, Marshall, Toombs, Floyd, Pryor, Wigfall—to say nothing of such men as Pillow, Rhett, Keitt, Cobb, Hindman, Buckner—were all taken from civil, or uncivil, life to command armies, and they all spluttered and blundered, and had men murdered and houses burned and lands laid waste, and accomplished nothing in behalf of the great purpose they pretended to have in view. Not one has risen to the level of a West Point cadet in military distinction.

THE interesting account of "The Cruise of the Tallahassee," commenced in yesterday's and concluded in this morning's *Confederate*, is copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, and should have been so credited.

SORGHUM.—The Salem *Press* says:

A very fine healthy milch cow in this vicinity pastured one night in a cane patch, and on the next morning she was thought to be in a state of founder. She died, however, in a few hours; upon being opened the seed of the cane was found lodged in the second stomach, and had cut through the outer and inner coatings, turning all the gastric juice into the cavity of the body.

It would be well for farmers to note this and keep their cattle from the seed of sorghum cane.

When Ulysses was informed that in addition to the rout at Reams', on Thursday, Hill and Hampton had captured nine of his splendid Napoleon guns, his rage knew no bounds, and turning to his unlucky informant, he exclaimed, "A curse upon your young Napoleons, (Little Mac.) your old Napoleons, your Louis Napoleons your Napoleon guns, and all other Napoleons. Coffy, do you hear bring me a flagon of Boruben, and let it be a full 12 pounder." Meade coming in at the time, with a curl of the lip he added, "Bring Gen. Meade a little "Ale-ree," and see that it is sweet and weak—anything strong affects his head."—*Rich. Whig.*

WE have heard of men "saving their bacon by getting out of a fight," but Gov. Brown has called his militia from the front to save their Sorghum. This flank movement on the Sorghum is certainly a "sweetner."—*Rebel.*

SOME of the newspapers are discussing the propriety of Gov. Vance becoming a candidate for Senator. We hope he has no wish to retire from the Gubernatorial chair. Undoubtedly it is a *hard* place, but the people who elected Gov. Vance thought *he* was *the* man to fill it. They would have voted for him against any other man in the State.—They wanted him to be Governor, not Senator; and we cannot conceive what considerations have led any of his friends to desire the proposed change so directly in contravention of the recent emphatic declaration of the people. With present lights before us, we are opposed to electing Gov. Vance Senator.—*Carolina Watchman.*

City and State News.

Some of our City contemporaries having made the statement that the *Advance*, when captured, had $25,000 in gold on board, belonging to the State, borrowed from some of our Banks, the *Conservative* of yesterday, no doubt *by authority*, says "the entire shipment of gold on the *Advance* was made by private parties on their own account, and for which they paid the usual freight. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State were interested a dollar in it, except in receiving the freight. The State's interest in the cargo was small, extending to only about 160 or 170 bales of cotton. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State have borrowed any gold from the Banks, or any one else, to send to Europe. There has been no necessity for it. The State owes no debt in Europe at all, inasmuch as an obligation to pay is not considered a debt in commercial parlance until it is due. Six months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, the State of North Carolina will owe certain parties in England a certain amount of money, payable only in cotton and naval stores, delivered at the port of Wilmington, for the redemption of the State's cotton and naval store bonds. A large portion of the cotton and naval stores to make that payment, is already on hand at points away from the enemy's reach.—So far from Gov. Vance having to borrow gold from the Banks on State account, he would be glad to sell a considerable amount of exchange on England.

David Bethune, Esq., of Robeson, who was so seriously and it was feared fatally injured by the recent Railroad collision, is doing well at the "Pettigrew Hospital," in this city. One of his legs has been amputated, the operation being skilfully performed by Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Chief Surgeon of the Pettigrew Hospital, assisted by other Surgeons, whose names we have not learned. Mr. Bethune is kindly cared for, and it is believed he will soon be able to return home.

RILEY CAGLE, of Montgomery county, Co. E, 16th N. C. Regiment, a notorious deserter and robber and the murderer of an old man named Simmons, has been on trial for a considerable time at Petersburg. Witnesses had to be sent from Montgomery county. He was finally convicted, and was *shot* on the 13th of this month.

The Greensboro' *Citizen* very justly complains, if the charge be true, that soldiers are examined only two days in the week by the Surgeons of the Hospitals at that post, and says that soldiers arriving on intermediate days, have to wait until the regular days for examination come round. We are glad to learn that no such ridiculous and heartless custom prevails at the hospitals in this city. The regulation here is, to examine every soldier as soon as he arrives, and what is still better, arrangements are made for the board and lodging of every such man at the hospitals, free of charge. This is as it should be, and we hope that the arrangement will become general.

[illegible] of this city, holds himself in constant readiness to act as army messenger, either on government account or for private parties. Having considerable experience in this business, he is prepared to execute it with dispatch.

Captain S. M. Finger has been promoted to the position of Controlling Quartermaster of the Tax in kind for this State, with the rank of Major. Communications for him should be addressed to Charlotte, N. C.

We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Captain John C. Gorman, of the 2nd N. C. regiment. Captain G. has been a prisoner since the opening of the present campaign. He is now sick in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., having been sent there with many other Confederate prisoners to be placed in a position to receive the fire from our batteries.

We learn further that Capt. H. D. Fowler, Lt. Carver and Lt. Hartsfield, all of Company I, 1st N. C. regiment, and from this county, are among these officers. Also Charlie Busbee of this city.

SEE Notice of Enrolling Officer of the 5th Congressional District. Also Advertisements for Sale of Piano, and Hire of Negroes and Overseer Wanted.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* says:

We learn from a number of sources that Yellow Fever prevails to a considerable extent in Newbern. Our information is of such a character as to remove all doubt from our mind on the subject. We first heard the rumor nearly two weeks ago, but did not credit it, and let it pass as a rumor.

The number of deaths daily is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases. The yellow fever has visited Newbern before, but it is many years since—in 1811, we think.

The *State Journal* has also the [illegible] items:

The third flag of truce, under the command of Captain R. T. Fulghum, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Baker, left Kinston for the yankee lines yesterday morning, with thirty to forty persons going North. We understand that this is the last flag that will be sent, and but for the railroad accident which happened the eve of the departure of the last flag and which delayed a number of persons on their way to go by that flag, this one would not have been sent.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. G. S. Dewey, Adjutant 1st N. C. Cavalry, has just received unusual honors. On the resignation of Capt. J. C. Borden, elected Sheriff of this county, Lieut. Dewey was elected by his company (H) successively from Second to First Lieutenant and then Captain, and then his promotion was asked for on the ground of "peculiar valor and skill, exhibited on the battlefield."—He was accordingly promoted by Brig. Gen. Barringer, his commission to date from the 30th of August, the day on which the Captaincy became vacant. This is a distinguished honor, but it is one Captain Dewey has merited and will continue to merit. Captain D. is a son of Captain O. S. Dewey, Post Quartermaster at Kinston. Company H, to the command of which he is promoted, is the company originally commanded by the lamented Hon. Thos. Ruffin.

From the Georgia Front.

From the Georgia *Constitutionalist* of Tuesday, we take the following interesting items of the "situation" in Georgia:

THE TRUCE.

A letter from Macon, dated the 17th, says, the truce, which commenced on the 12th, terminates in five days more. In the meantime both armies are preparing for the death struggle which is to decide the fate of Georgia.—Sherman is accumulating a vast quantity of stores preparatory to his next move, the magnitude of which cannot be underrated. Georgia can—nay, *must*—be saved the ignominy of submitting to Yankee tyranny.

FORCE OF THE ENEMY.

The force of the invader is overestimated. The statement that his army numbers 1[illegible]0,000 is, in my opinion, without foundation.—Had Sherman such a large force he would not have been content with the possession of Atlanta, after the battle of Jonesboro, but would have pushed his advantage and extended his lines in this direction. His effective force is not greater than ours. Sixty to seventy thousand comprise his entire strength, and Georgia has within herself a sufficient force to defeat this army. Prompt, vigorous, united action on the part of the people for the defence of the State, with the army of veterans at the front, will frustrate the plans of the enemy, prevent a further advance into the interior, and finally force him to leave the State. Now is the time for every Georgian to do his whole duty.

DESTITUTION OF THE EXILES.

The appearance of the destitude exiles is sufficient to make our people swear everlasting hatred to the Yankee government, and arouse them to a sense of the awful fate which awaits us in the event of failure. Better, far better would it be that the grave should contain the last of our race than submit to the intolerable rule of people whose hands are reddened with the blood of our fathers and brothers.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.

The Yankee prisoners are being moved from Andersonville at the rate of about three thousand per day, and are being sent to Savannah, Charleston and Columbia. In a week more Andersonville will offer no tempting bait to Sherman's raiders.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

It is unfortunate that the reported appointment of Beauregard to the command of the Tennessee army is incorrect. Hood is a gallant, dashing officer, born to execute, not to plan. The men admire him for his bravery, but want confidence in his ability to command an army. The appointment of Beauregard would give the most unbounded gratification to the people and the army, and put a new aspect on the condition of our affairs.

The army is increasing, stragglers are coming up, men are in good spirits, and hopeful of the future.

THE CAMPAIGN

Is not yet ended by any means. As soon as the truce expires you will hear of movements that will delight and electrify the Confederate people, and astound the Yankee nation, which is under the impression that Hood's army is demoralized and unfit for any further effective service. The error into which our enemy had fallen, from this supposition, will be found out before long in a manner far different from what you or your readers could imagine. I regret that prudence [illegible] silence on the subject; otherwise I could give you a [illegible] of very interesting news, but you and your readers must wait patiently and before the first days of October have passed you will all become acquainted with what is going to be done, without my informing.—Of one thing you may be certain: Hood is not going to retreat to Macon or anywhere else.

GENERAL SHOUP.

This officer has been relieved from command in consequence of disobedience of orders, which resulted in the destruction and loss of a large amount of ordnance stores and small arms, as well as the loss of eighty-five cars and three engines. It appears that General Hood gave orders for no trains to proceed higher than Jonesboro', and Shoup disobeyed the order. Report says he will be cashiered: if so, he will be the first general officer in our army who has lost his commission that way and it is much to be regretted for the sake of the service, as well as of the General.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

It is reported all over town that Gen. Sherman has invited Gov. Brown, Hon. A. H. Stephens and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson to meet him in Atlanta and discuss "the state of the country," with the conviction on the General's part that peace can be made in fifteen minutes as the result of their joint labors. We understand this report originates with the gentleman who has been bearer of dispatches between General's Hood and Sherman previous to and pending the truce.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* correspondence from Lovejoy Station the 17th says:

Gen. Hood appears to be in as cheerful flow of spirits as his brave and patriotic veterans. I saw him to-day surrounded by a group of Major Generals and Brigadiers, in social converse under an oak tree. Where the next campaign will be is scarcely even discussed. At present there are no evidences of movement. But I have reason to predict that before many moons have waned, the Federals will hear of Hood and his army through quite novel and unexpected channel.

An exchange of prisoners, two thousand on each side, has been affected between our Commissioner of Exchange, Col. G. A. Henry, and Col. Warner, of Sherman's army. After the necessary preliminaries, the two thousand Federal prisoners will be brought forward and a equal number of Confederates from the other side for exchange.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.—Some of the newspaperial anecdotes of the war are the most ludicrous Munchausenisms imaginable. It has been the fate of Ishmael Day, the gallant old Unionist who plunged a charge of bird shot into a rebel soldier that attemped to pull down his flag, to have his story told in quite a variety of styles. The Boston Transcript in relating, says: "The physician who dressed the wound of the Confederate counted more than two hundred buck shot in his body! He says "Old Day gave him a pretty good load."

Faith! we should think so. Two hundred ordinary sized buck shot weigh over a pound, and make, exclusive of powder, a charge of about "ten fingers" in a fowling piece. It may be possible that the rebel lived with two hundred leaden bullets, nearly as large peas, shot into him, but sportsmen will like to hear how the man is that stood behind such a load and fired it off.—*Yankee paper.*

EXPERIMENTS with Sorghum Sugar Cane and Treatise on the Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar, reprinted from the edition published by Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati: J. W. Randolph 121 Main street, Richmond, Va. This is a pamphlet of seventy pages—the title of which sufficiently explains the contents. It is a book much wanted immediately, and we hope the publisher has sent copies for sale to booksellers generally throughout the Confederacy.

In turning over the pages of this little book our eye lights upon a letter from Paris in regard to the crystalization of the juices of the Sorgho, which we copy below:

PARIS, April 20, 1857.

The crystalization of the sugar of the Sorgho, it seems, should be easily attained in all cases where the cane can be sufficiently ripened; and, as the proportion of sugar is an unfailing index of ripeness, it follows that we could always be sure of attaining a good crystalization of juices, the density of which exceeds 1,075, while that which is weaker could not yield satisfactory results after concentration. I attribute this peculiarity to the fact, that the sugar is preceded, in the juice, by a gummy principle, which seems to be transformed at a later date, for its proportion diminishes in exact correspondence with the increase of the sugar. The non-crystalizable sugar, or glucose, undergoes the same change—that is to say, it is more abundant before than after complete maturity; but its action seems less favorable to the progress of crystalization. The gummy principle obstructs it in two ways; for, besides being a serious obstacle to the commencement of crystalization, it afterward renders it almost a matter of impossibility to purge the crystals, if obtained. However, as I observed, this difficulty only presents itself in the employ of unripe canes, for, as soon as the juices acquire a density of 1,080, and more, they contain little else than crystalizable sugar, and their treatment presents no difficulty; at all events, it seems to me that the crystalization will not meet with serious obstacles wherever the plant attains a complete maturity.

[Signed] VILMORIN.

UNLAMENTED FATE OF PRISONERS.—A few days since, says a dispatch from Grant's army to the Northern papers, fifty Rebel deserters attempted to come into our lines in a body, but our troops, notwithstanding their intentions, fired on them, and twenty-nine of the number were killed or wounded.

At a regular meeting of Greensboro' Lodge, No. 76, A. Y. M., held in their Hall, on the 3d of September, 1865, the Committee appointed at the regular meeting on the 16th of August, made the following report, which, after several addresses, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with regret that an effort has been made by certain citizens and newspaper editors in North Carolina, to assimilate the Order of Masonry with a traitorous Society called the "Heroes of America;" And whereas, we as free and accepted masons well know that this assertion, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander and without foundation: And, whereas, we believe it is obligatory on us, as on all true masons, to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such assertions; therefore Resolved,

1. That we utterly deny any assimilation whatever with this vile and traiterous association, and boldly assert that all who intimate any such assimilation are perverters of truth, and slanderers of our time-honored institution.

2. That there is a wide gulf between our ancient Order and [illegible] —in the one the first principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our Government, and a hearty and loyal support of the Constitution under which we live, while the object of the other is to sap the very foundation of both.

3. That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of masonry: and no one can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remain true to the Government under which he lives, we denounce this new *concern* as a conspiracy against the Government, and an attempt to shield traitors and tories at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

4. That if as a Lodge we shall ascertain that any mason over whom we have jurisdiction shall have joined this nefarious order, and so far forgotten the principles of masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him according to our Constitution and By-Laws for unmasonic conduct; and upon conviction, expell him from all the benefits and privileges of the order, unless, upon being admonished, he renounce his connection with the said secret organization.

5. That the Junior Warden of this Lodge be directed, and he is hereby required, to ascertain whether any of the members of this Lodge have been induced to connect themselves with said secret organization, known as the "Heroes of America:" and, if so, to report them to this Lodge.

6. That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Greensboro' papers for publication, and that all papers in the State opposed to said secret oeganization be requested to copy.

R. W. GLENN,
J. W. HOWLETT,
D. N. SHERWOOD,
J. H. TARPLEY,
J. A. PRITCHETT,
} Committee

A true copy from the minutes.
D. N. SHERWOOD, Sec'y.

DIED,

At High Point, September 15th, 1864, Captain GEORGE F. FISHER, in the 49th year of his age.

Captain Fisher, for some time previous to his death, had command of the Company of supporting force in 6th Congressional District. His prompt attention to his duties, his urbane manners, his kind consideration for the welfare and comfort of his men won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Although enfeebled by disease, his energy was only equalled by his constant and earnest desire to come up to the full measure of his duty. Those who were in his charge spoke often of his kind deeds, prompted as they were by the pure and generous impulses of a noble nature. Capt. Fisher was a christian and his family and friends are consoled by the reflection that the same hand which has snatched from its frail clay tenement the spirit of this good man, has also swung back the golden gates of heaven for its entrance upon an immortality of bliss.

A FRIEND.

Notice to Absentees.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS from Lieut. Gen. Early, commanding Valley Department, (Virginia,) I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be *impossible*,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chesnut and North Water streets, a which place all absentees (without exception,) from counties contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lieut. Col. 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 22.—d6t

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Fight in the Valley.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 22.—The Virginian has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is represented to have been of great severity. It occurred on the Berryville road, two miles below Winchester. The earlier part of the engagement is said to have gone decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of the enemy's cavalry, necessitated a retrograde movement on the part of our forces, which was perfected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our army fell back is Fisher's Hill, this side of Strasburg, and said to be a very strong one. Losses on both sides very severe; enormously so on the part of the enemy.

Genl's H. Fitz Lee, and York of La., wounded, the latter losing an arm, the former not believed dangerous.

Gen. Rodes was killed whilst selecting a position for his battery to fill a Gap in our lines, by a shot which struck him behind the ear passed through his head and causing death in a few minutes. All to the advantage on our side except loss of ground. The enemy is beleived to have numbered forty thousand, and it is reported Grant was in command.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Excepting the usual picket firing and mortar shelling, all quiet at the front. Reports of heavy reinforcements being sent Grant prevail, and are generally believed to be true. The enemy is very vigilant on our right, evidently in fear of an attack on the Weldon Railroad.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of his father, Dr. J. G. F. Drake, in Nash County, North Carolina, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, N. J. W. W. DRAKE, aged 18 years and 14 days.

He volunteered when only 15 years of age, and in fine health, on the 22d February, 1862, in the 47th Regiment of State Troops, for the war, but after remaining at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, for several months, he contracted disease from which he never recovered. His Regiment was attached to Pettigrew's Brigade and sent to Petersburg, where, notwithstanding his delicate health he reported in person, and on the 16th October, 1862, was discharged for disability from the Confederate service. When the Yankee raiders came to Rocky Mount he at once prepared to report himself to assist in resisting their advance; and when a raid was threatened on Weldon, he was among the first to go to its defence. He has promptly assisted in arresting deserters from our army, in every instance that presented itself, and was with the company sent to arrest them, when nearly all then in the county surrendered, and in every case when almost too feeble to ride. Under the late law he was required to report as one of the Junior Reserves at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, which he promptly did, and on the 24th May, 1864, was again honorably discharged from the service for disability. He was indeed a patriot, and his heart beat for his country. His only regret was that his feeble health prevented him from assisting in fighting her battles. His spirit was with our noble soldiers in the field.—All during his protracted illness he insisted on his knapsack and canteen being immediately in his sight, and only a few days before he died, in his delirium, he raised himself from his bed, and waving his hand, exclaimed: "Mount your horses and attack those breastworks, woman take them—[illegible] —your shacks!" and he fell back exhausted. [illegible] and joined the thousands who have sacrificed themselves in the holy cause of Southern Independence. His moral character was every way good and noble, dutiful, humble and cherished as a child; kind, affectionate and dearly beloved as a brother, and in the social relations of life he was honest, reliable and generous. The old as well as the young loved him, and all who knew him deeply deplore his loss. From evidences during his illness, it is hoped and believed he is now one of the redeemed, "where sickness and sorrow are no more." Farewell, Wallace; "Green be the turf, and light the sod which covers thy remains, and may flights of angels guard thee to thy rest."

B.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE PIANO.
E. B. FREEMAN.
sep 23-d2t

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Wanted,

A GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscription.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Executor of Wm. Boylan.
Rrleigh, Sept. 23, 1864—d2tawtf

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,

5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and Ex. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m